REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

The Maryland Agricultural College

TO THE

CITY-WIDE CONGRESS

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 24TH, 1913

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At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the City-Wide Congress, held on January 3rd, 1913, the proposal was made that the City-Wide Congress should interest itself in the reorganization and possible re-location of the Maryland Agricultural College made necessary by the recent fire which destroyed important buildings, and by the resignation of President R. W. Silvester owing to ill health. The matter was placed in the hands of Messrs. William M. Ellicott and Herbert Sheridan, who were requested to present a report at the session of the Congress on January 24th, 1913. The committee was enlarged by the addition of Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Dr. D. H. Steffens and Messrs. John M. Dennis, Asa B. Gardiner, Jr., C. Bosley Littig and J. Colin Vincent, who kindly consented to serve. At the first meeting of the committee, January 10th, a majority being present, Mr. Herbert Sheridan was elected chairman, and he, with Dr. D. H. Steffens, submitted a draft of a report which was afterward completed and with minor changes was ratified by the committee at its final meeting on January 24th, 1913.

Before submitting its report your committee desires to say that we promptly advised Governor Goldsborough, January 11th, of the formation of a committee by action of the City-Wide Congress Board of Directors and duly received his acknowledgment, together with a request for a copy of the report when this committee had finished its labors.

REPORT.

Since the members of the City Wide Congress may not be familiar with the history and activities of the Maryland Agricultural College, a brief statement may be of interest. It is a corporation created by the Act of 1856, Chapter 97 of the Laws of Maryland. Its property comprises about 300 acres lying east and west of the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike Road about eight miles from the City of Washington, D. C., B. & O. R. R. Station, College Park.

The incorporators of this Act proposed the formation of an Agricultural College, both for the purpose of educating the youth on agricultural lines and for the profit that might lie therein.

From time to time the State of Maryland has granted sums of money to the College Trustees for the erection of buildings and equipping the same and with these first grants proposed representation on the Board of Trustees of the College. As a result the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College is now composed of seventeen members, as follows:

The Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer of the State, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, six Trustees appointed by the Governor of the State (so that each year the terms of two Trustees expire and two Trustees are appointed to serve for three years) and five Trustees elected by the stockholders of the Maryland Agricultural College Corporation. This forms a board of seventeen, many of whom have taken little or no interest in the affairs of the College and the real interest in the College has in the past been maintained by the stockholder Trustees.

Under various Acts of the United States Government appropriations have been made from time to time known as the

First and Second Morill Acts, which yield annually	$50,000
Hatch Act, which yields annually	15,000
Adams Act, which yields annually	15,000
Nelson Act, which yields annually	15,000
Total	$95,000

Ten thousand dollars of the above appropriation goes to the Eastern Branch of the College for the education of colored people.

The State of Maryland has given various sums for maintenance and for the erection of buildings, etc., and last year made an appropriation for two years of $16,000 annually.

In 1906 an Act was passed in the General Assembly of Maryland creating a State Board of Agriculture and very briefly stating that the College Trustees should act as such Board. The Act so providing has served to prevent rather than advance due consideration along broadest lines for State development of agriculture.

Unfortunately the 1906 Act did not provide for a supervision by this Board over the related departments of forestry, immigration, live stock, veterinarian and vaccine bureaus or any of the departments that are usually under control and direction of a State Board of Agriculture.

Within recent years the imperative need of a strong and progressive State Board of Agriculture has been felt. A strong sentiment has developed that the State was not justified in advancing large sums for construction and equipment to the Maryland Agricultural College, so long as it was owned wholly or in part by the stockholders of a private corporation.

Bearing on the present status of private and state ownership, it has been said that the stock ownership of the original corporation founded in 1856 has through failure to keep proper records and to keep the stock transfers in

the usual form, been so greatly lost sight of that the control of the Trustees has been practically in the hands of a very few men whose proxies in many cases are worthless.

It is therefore not surprising to note that the January 1st, 1912, report of the Board of State Aid and Charities to the General Assembly of Maryland reports on the College in part as follows:

"When it is considered that the State of Maryland is asked to appropriate about $90,000 each year to the different branches of this institution it will be readily seen what an interest we have in it. That the title to this property is clouded one can see at a glance. The Board would recommend that the General Assembly pass a resolution requiring the Attorney-General to proceed at once to secure a clear title to this property. It is the one educational institution in the State that should be run as a State institution. With its Horticultural Department, its Experiment Station and Farmers' Institutes it reaches all parts of the State. If the College was run by the State with none but free students distributed equally over the entire State, it would extend its usefulness. The amount received from pay students is inconsiderable and the State had much better make up the deficiency and have all students free. The great advantage in the State running an institution such as The Maryland Agricultural College lies in the fact that we receive $105,797.17 from the General Government towards its maintenance each year."

In justice to the founders of this institution as represented by the present stockholders, it should be said that the Maryland Agricultural College was not only the first institution of its kind in the United States but the first to provide for investigation and experimental work as well as instruction in agriculture, and it is a matter of just pride that every agricultural college in our country was organized after this model.

As with other vital subjects in which Maryland led, such as the steam railroad, the electric telegraph, the invention

of illuminating gas, other States have outstripped Maryland in development and use of her projects.

If we compare the Maryland Agricultural College with like institutions in other States (and to be fair we must take population and other conditions into account), one fact stands out—we have not availed ourselves of our opportunities. Here is an Agricultural College, the oldest in this country, in many respects ideally located near Washington with its opportunities for general culture—libraries, museums, galleries, opportunities such as are possessed by no other college for obtaining the best lecturers in America besides experts from every other country who visit the National Capital—which has some two hundred students, only one-third of whom are taking some phase of agricultural study, while two-thirds are taking engineering.

Its educational standards are such that its engineers are compelled to finish their studies at Cornell or similar institutions to obtain a recognized degree, while its agricultural students, if they succeed in obtaining a recognized standing among their fellow students from similar institutions, owe this rather to private study and the opportunities afforded by the State Experiment Station than to any opportunities afforded by the college itself.

We cannot shut our eyes to the regrettable fact that in the administration of the affairs of this institution as compared with similar institutions in other States, there have been both serious errors and grave neglect. Thus instead of establishing a school of forestry at this institution, which might by reason of its proximity to Washington have gained the character and reputation of a national school, setting standards for other institutions, the State Department of Forestry was connected with Johns Hopkins University—a mistake which becomes more apparent when we think of the bill now pending in Congress providing for the establishment of a national forest in territory adjacent to the school.

A similar mistake was made with the State Normal School. Had this been located near the Agricultural Col-

lege great economies might have been effected and increased opportunities for the training of teachers to teach vocational subjects, especially as they affect rural life, could have been provided for the students of both institutions. If any effort has been made to organize a system of county high schools in accordance with act of Legislature, which should be feeders to the College rather than its rivals or opponents, this effort has not been crowned with any large measure of success.

The responsibility for these sins of omission cannot be shifted to the shoulders of the authorities or faculty of this institution. It rests upon the citizenship of the entire State, including the City of Baltimore, which, with most of our large cities, never realized the interdependence of city and county until the present high cost of living forced the question of food supply upon our notice. In consequence of this failure to appreciate the importance of this institution to the State, which although organized as a private school now has at least a semi-public character (five trustees represent stockholders—twelve the State), no proper provision was ever made for the adequate support and extension of the College. While other States made and are making most liberal provisions by appropriating a regular tax levy for their agricultural colleges, we compelled the trustees and faculty of this institution at every session of the legislature to neglect their proper duties and spend weeks and months at Annapolis imploring and supplicating appropriations to erect the necessary buildings for their work.

Thus what seemed to some political work, was really a distasteful task forced upon the authorities by our failure to make proper and adequate provisions for this institution. To illustrate the effect of an opposite policy: It has been truthfully said that a paltry $10,000 per year spent for a period of five years upon increased corn production would put $1,000,000 into the pockets of our Maryland farmers.

As an evidence of what may be accomplished in this direction, we append a letter written by Mr. B. H. Crocheron,

Principal of the Agricultural High School at Sparks, Md., January 14th, 1913, in response to an inquiry addressed to him by your Committee:

"In reply to your inquiry of yesterday I am glad to give you briefly the history and results of our experimental work with boys and farmers in Baltimore County.

The school was opened in the Fall of 1909. The following spring I required, as ever since, all students in the school to conduct on their home farms an agricultural experiment each summer. Fifteen boys in the school selected corn with which to experiment as a result of the rather remarkable Corn Congress which we had held at the school during the first winter which had a bigger corn show than any other in the State and had an attendance of 1,000 farm folks.

I supplied these boys with four varieties of corn secured from Mr. Hartley, the Government corn expert at Washington, who thought they would be good for Baltimore County. These were planted on the 15 farms over a territory 25 miles long. Each boy had an acre of corn planted to the four varieties beside the regular cornfield of his father. I spent the summer supervising these and other experiments. In the fall we found that the acre of corn, which the boy had in each case treated exactly like that of his father, had beaten the yield of the father in every case with every variety. Best of all, one variety, Boone County White, came out best in every case. This led us to believe that Boone County White was a good corn for this place and led to further experimentation with it.

The second year we had 90 boy corn growers with an acre of corn each and almost 100 men experimenters who had applied to us to conduct experiments on their farms because of our rather remarkable results with the boys which had gained wide publicity. We supplied all the boys with Boone County White Corn and the men with various varieties, 12 in all, but in almost every case Boone County White among the others to each farm. Again Boone County White displayed its superiority over every

one of the others in most cases and we now began to feel sure of the variety.

Last summer, 1912, there were at least 1,000 farms out of the 4,496 in the county which grew Boone County White and we had 25 corn clubs organized through the rural schools with between 400 and 500 boy corn growers in the county. At our third Corn Congress held in November, at which there were 3,000 ears of corn on exhibit, farmers of the county spoke in a kind of experience meeting telling that their yields had been increased 10 to 25 per cent. by our seed. The crop of corn of Baltimore County is worth $850,000. If we have increased this already by the lowest estimate, 10 per cent., on one quarter of the farms, we have benefitted the county this year by over $20,000 in this work alone. But this is in perpetuity so long as this or as good seed is grown. The working capital of the county has been increased by the amount on which this is the interest or, at 5 per cent., a half million dollars.

Prophesies are fatal, but it looks reasonable to suppose that the effect of our work would not stop there even if we did. It does not look reasonable to suppose that a great majority of the farmers of the county will not follow the lead of the 1,000 who grow Boone County White. We can expect 2,000 farms to grow that corn next year and perhaps 3,000 the year following, I think.

Nor need our work stop there. The estimates of yield are based on but 40 bushels of shelled corn per acre, whereas our boys get from 60 to 95 bushels per acre. If we can get the average farmer to get as high a yield as our lowest boy corn grower we will increase the yield 50 per cent. and the working capital of the county $8,000,000. But that is yet in the future.

I do not know that I need go into detail of the many other types of work we have done: the orchards we have pruned, sprayed, fertilized and saved to big crops of fruit, the acres of alfalfa we have put out, nor the fertilizer experiments we have conducted to show how to save money at that end. You may be interested in the further work with the corn which we have done for a year in rather

complicated breeding work on the farms of our most advanced students whereby heredity seems to make a difference in yield of over 300 per cent. We hope to breed up from Boone County White to a better yielding corn.

Last spring the papers said we saved the county corn crop by the warning notices we sent out on the bad condition of the seed corn. We sent a notice to every farmer on our list of over 4,000 and posted notices on every railroad station, postoffice, school and many of the stores in the county. We directed all the 25 corn clubs to test seed free for farmers which they did in big quantities. Results of that type cannot be calculated in dollars and cents where it can be proved, but we believe it meant many dollars to the county.

We expect to keep right on doing this sort of thing."

Any group of business men if offered a chance to make a million dollars by investing $10,000 per year for five years would hardly permit it to escape them. Past Legislatures of Maryland, it would seem, could not be persuaded to make such an investment.

The same attractive returns might be procured by promoting the sheep industry for which this State offers splendid opportunities.

The high lands of Maryland are especially well adapted for apple growing and large orchards are now being planted with further great extensions in prospect. The Maryland Agricultural College teaches pomology and now assists the apple grower in his efforts to fight insect pests, but the usefulness of the College in this work is again hampered by lack of funds.

Given the adequate facilities for the development of this and similar industries, the College would be a factor in the creation of much additional wealth and unquestionably aid in the decrease of the high cost of living.

Agriculture is our greatest undeveloped industry and in no other way can the welfare of present and future residents of Maryland, whether in city, town or country homes, be so effectually advanced as by honoring agri-

culture with its deserved attention. Not this alone, but we question whether there is elsewhere in the United States so much unproductive land of equivalent extent and value ready for profitable development as in Southern Maryland, climate and unlimited markets considered.

If we of Maryland are not more prosperous in all things that may be represented by material gain and the higher things of life, it is not by reason of any lack of favorable soil, climate or general conditions, but rather by reason of neglected opportunities and discussions instead of action.

This is well illustrated by insertion at this place of the admirable report presented to the Board of Trustees more than a year ago by Director H. J. Patterson, in which he outlined a comprehensive plan of development for the College of Agriculture. The Board approved the same for adoption whenever funds were available:

(Director Patterson reported as follows):

OUTLINE FOR AN ORGANIZATION FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND EXTENSION FOR MARYLAND.

The College of Agriculture To Be Divided Into Five Schools.

"There should be a dean of the College and a Superintendent of each School.

The Superintendent of the School would also be a professor or head of some department in that School.

The School of Agriculture.

Professor of Soils.
Professor of Crops.
Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Fertilizers.
Professor of Animal Industry.
Professor of Dairy Industry.
Professor of Veterinary Science and Agricultural Bacteriology.
Professor of Rural Economics (Distribution, Marketing, Co-operation, Farm Accounts, etc.)
Professor of Farm Management.
Lecturers on Special Branches of Animal Industry.

The School of Rural Engineering.

Professor of Farm Drainage.
Professor of Farm Mechanics.
Professor of Farm Architecture.
Professor of Highway Engineering.
Professor of Rural Sanitation.

THE SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

Professor of Pomology.
Professor of Olericulture.
Professor of Floriculture.
Professor of Landscape Gardening.
Professor of Forestry.
Professor of Botany.
Professor of Entomology.
Lectures to Senior Students and Short Course Students by Experiment Station Investigators and Horticultural Specialists.

THE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Professor of Dietetics and Cooking.
Professor of Household Arts and Crafts.
Professor of Hygiene and Nursing.
Lecturer on Household Chemistry.
Lecturer on Household Physics.
Lecturer on Household Bacteriology.
Lecturer on Household Sanitation.

THE SCHOOL FOR TRAINING RURAL TEACHERS.

Professor of Pedagogies.
Lecturer on Elementary Agriculture.
Lecturer on Nature Studies.
Lecturer on Domestic Science.
Lecturer on Mechanic Arts.
Lecturer on Farm Arithmetic.

All teachers in the College of Agriculture would devote part of their time to extension work in the State.

Some subjects would be taught by the same teacher in all of the Schools.

The Lecturers in the Domestic Science and Teachers' Training Schools would be professors in some of the other Schools.

Many subjects could be given by a course of lectures (1 *to* 20) *by specialists hired for a limited time.*

The Experiment Station workers would be available for giving a limited amount of instruction.

All teachers in the College should be encouraged to conduct some investigations.

The Extension Work should consist of demonstrating the results of investigations; demonstrating good farm practice; making agricultural surveys; assisting farmers in selecting and planning systems for farms; giving lectures, and promoting organization in rural centers for co-operation, education and sociability."

Desiring the fullest particulars of the Maryland Agricultural College so that our report would be as complete as the limited time permitted, we submitted the following letter and questions to the College, January 13th.

Prof. Thomas H. Spence, who is now acting head of the College, unfortunately failed to receive our communication in time to make a reply before this session of the Congress. We therefore submit our letter as a part of this report, with the hope that Prof. Spence's reply may be presented at the next session of the Congress.

"At a recent meeting of the Directors of the City Wide Congress, an organization representing the federated business, improvement and civic associations of Baltimore, a special committee was appointed to study the system of agricultural education in this State with special reference to the Maryland Agricultural College and its relation to our general scheme of public education. Since the interest manifested by this influential body in the institution over which you preside cannot fail to be most helpful, we feel encouraged to seek your co-operation in the preparation of this report which must be the basis of any recommendations we may feel called upon to make to the Congress and in which any inaccuracy of statement should be most carefully avoided. May we therefore ask you to

kindly reply as freely as your time will permit to the following questions:

1. How many students are at present enrolled at the Maryland Agricultural College?

2. How many of the students are from Maryland? From other States? From other countries?

3. How many of these students are taking a four years' course in Agriculture? Horticulture? Animal Husbandry? Dairying?

4. How many of these students are taking courses in Engineering?

5. Does the College make any provision for the training of young women in Domestic Science. Is co-education possible? If not, why not?

6. What are the entrance requirements at the Maryland Agricultural College? If this College does not require graduation from High School as entrance qualification, please state reason.

7. Has the Maryland Agricultural College any connection with the general system of public education in this State?

8. Does it enjoy any especial advantage by reason of its location near the Federal Capital and the National Department of Agriculture? If so, state advantage and use made of it.

9. Is it in any way connected with the State Experiment Station? The State Bureau of Forestry? The State Bureau of Immigration?

10. Does the College apart from the Experiment Station make any provision for special study of Maryland soils or does it depend upon reports of National Bureau of Soils?

11. Does the College besides directing farmers institutes and arranging short courses, make any effort to advise and assist new settlers in their efforts to increase the pro-

ductiveness of our soils, profitably market their products, etc? In other words, has the College made any efforts in the direction of local farm demonstration work?

12. Has the College through its faculty or Board of Trustees which we understand is also our State Board of Agriculture made any efforts in the direction of establishing a system of agricultural savings and credit associations in this State? Has it made any efforts to improve the general conditions of country life in Maryland?

13. How is the College at present supported? What is the amount of appropriation received from the Federal Government? From the State? From any other source?

14. Is the present location of the College in every way desirable? Please discuss soil conditions as representing general soil conditions of State; accessibility, number of visitors from various parts of State, from other States, etc."

We have had no desire to pick flaws nor attach blame but to uncover defects and suggest remedies for them.

Under fundamental defects we submit:

1. A failure to appreciate, both on the part of the City and the counties, the importance of this institution to the State and its development, and lack of proper and adequate support.

2. A failure to grasp the opportunities presented by the location of the College and the educational work of the scientists in the National Department of Agriculture.

3. A lack of relation and such co-ordination to the general educational system of the State as would conduce to the sending of High School graduates to the College and to sending of College graduates to Johns Hopkins University for graduate studies.

We hesitate to make positive and final recommendations because of insufficient time for study and investigation, but we can say this:

In our judgment, it would be a mistake to move the College.

No agricultural college can be located at a place which will approximately represent conditions of the whole State, especially our State, in which conditions are extremely diversified. Wherever located, the necessity for local experimentation and demonstration will become increasingly important. The Experiment Station through local stations can furnish farmers with seed (i. e. winter oats, corn, etc.) reporting results to central station—giving proper study and emphasis to local conditions. There can be exchanges of professors and demonstrators between this College centre, local experiment stations and county schools.

From the present location the treasures of Washington are available for students by short trolley ride or Baltimore and Ohio Railroad service. Not alone the galleries, Congressional treats and unusual attractions the National Capital presents, but the graduate students, who seek still further agricultural knowledge, have access to the riches of the United States Department of Agriculture and experiment farms of Arlington.

We do not hesitate at this time to submit the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First—That by virtue of his office and because of the deep personal interest Governor Goldsborough has shown in the subject of Agriculture, we recommend that he be requested by this Congress to call a meeting of representatives of the various bodies and interests of Baltimore City and the State to consider both the latent possibilities of Agricultural development of Maryland and to determine what should be done with respect to the Maryland Agricultural College in order that these possibilities under its leadership may be so utilized as to further the best interests of the State.

Such a meeting should be attended by representatives of:

The Press of the City and State.
All Farmers' Organizations.
Maryland Agricultural College.
City-Wide Congress.
Board of Trade, embracing City Trade Organizations.
Johns Hopkins University.
Board of State Aid and Charities.
State Board of Education.
Bureau of Immigration.
Associated Boards of Trade of Maryland.
All Transportation Companies of the State.
The United States Department of Agriculture.
The Federated Women's Clubs of Maryland.

We believe that Mr. John M. Glenn, who is managing the Sage Fund, and who is intensely interested in the best obtainable results from agricultural experimentation work, together with a representative of the Rockefeller Fund, who is doing somewhat similar work and such other people as might be interested, should also be invited.

Second—Since the Board of Trustees adopted a full report containing plans for the comprehensive development of the Maryland Agricultural College presented in 1912, as

set forth herein, and pledged themselves to carry out the plans as soon as funds were available, your committee recommends that this Board of Trustees be invited to present the above mentioned report, with such further recommendations as they may desire to make, as a basis for discussions at the meeting to be called by the Governor.

Third—We recommend that the greatest care be exercised in filling the office of President of the Maryland Agricultural College now vacant; and in this connection, that men of ability whose residence in Maryland peculiarly qualify them for the work of organization and development required by the College and the agricultural interest of the State, be not overlooked. After the appointment of a president the organization and management of the institution should be placed in his hands. While the general policy of the College should be determined by the Board of Trustees, it should be their aim to give the President of the institution full opportunity to carry out this policy and direct all internal College affairs.

Fourth—We recommend that the proposed meeting consider the advisability of the State promptly taking over the Maryland Agricultural College and operating it as a State institution after satisfying any vested rights now held by individual interests.

Fifth—That this meeting consider the acquisition of additional land so that a comprehensive plan for development and unit system of college expansion and extension can have consideration.

Sixth—Since the leading Agricultural Colleges of the country owe their success to some feature especially emphasized, as follows:

Cornell—Horticulture.

Iowa—Stock raising.

Wisconsin—Dairying.

Illinois—Corn, Wheat and Grass.

Pennsylvania—General Farm Products.

it is apparent that some distinct feature should be emphasized at the Maryland Agricultural College. Because of our nearness to large centres of population on the Atlantic Seaboard, your committee recommends that the Maryland Agricultural College adopt the production of table products as its feature. In other words, stress should be laid upon truck growing, horticulture, fish and oyster culture and dairying. Beyond this, by reason of its favorable location, it should offer exceptional advantages to advanced students in agriculture.

Seventh—We recommend that the plan of study at the College be so arranged both as regards requirements for entrance and graduation as to interlock with the general educational system of the State. Certainly the State, after making a large appropriation for the establishment of a technical school in connection with Johns Hopkins University, should now, instead of supporting a similar course of studies at the Agricultural College, rather insist that the latter institution particularly emphasize rural engineering and farm mechanics, especially the application of electrical power as generated by our many mountain streams to agriculture and the comforts of rural life.

Eighth—We recommend that at the proposed meeting there be given consideration to convict labor being employed in such a manner as to benefit agricultural interests of the State instead of being a burden in addition to the burden the State now bears in caring for its insane and poor.

Ninth—We recommend for the meeting a plan for adequate and generous support of this College through legislative action and increased knowledge throughout the State of its possibilities.

Tenth—Since publicity is essential for best results, we recommend the proposed meeting consider plans for the College and its interests securing proper benefits through judicious publicity work. This seems especially necessary since through lack of funds the College is now unable to

give to more than a limited number the benefits of its experimental and demonstration work.

Eleventh—We believe the military discipline has been emphasized beyond the needful point for best results and recommend that this subject be considered at the meeting, and at the same time fearing that the dormitory and board systems are out of favor with students we recommend encouragement for private families to board pupils or permit pupils to adopt club-housekeeping.

Twelfth—We consider it highly desirable to determine what must be done to insure continued Federal aid for this institution and make sure that Maryland shall profit to the greatest consistent degree by such co-operative work with the Federal Government as will best serve the State and Nation.

D. H. STEFFENS.

HERBERT SHERIDAN, Chairman.

Baltimore, Md., January 24, 1913.

On presentation of this Report to the session of the City-Wide Congress on January 24th, 1913, the following Resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the Report of the Committee on the Maryland Agricultural College be printed and sent to the Press of the State, with specific request that the Report be published in full or serially."

"*Resolved,* That by virtue of his office and because of the deep personal interest Governor Goldsborough has

shown in the subject of Agriculture, we recommend that he be requested by this Congress to call a meeting of representatives of various bodies and interests of Baltimore City and the State to consider both the latent possibilities of Agricultural development of Maryland and to determine what should be done with respect to the Maryland Agricultural College in order that these possibilities under its leadership may be so utilized as to further the best interests of the State.

Resolved, That the suggestion be made that the organizations named in the Report of the Committee on The Maryland Agricultural College be included among those to be invited by Governor Goldsborough to the meeting in question.

Resolved, That a copy of the Report of the Committee on The Maryland Agricultural College be sent to Governor Goldsborough with the compliments of the City-Wide Congress.

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be appended to the Report."

A. R. L. DOHME,
President.

A. H. HECHT,
Secretary pro tem.